Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1825.

X.—5.] [NO. 421.

AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
ars per annum, payable in advance.

EMENTS inserted for 60 cents per first, and 30 cents for each succeed- . Advertisers are requested to state insertions desired, or they will be con- her orders, and charged accordingly. e Editor must be post paid.

rigade Orders.

CARTHAGE, *June 13th*, 1825.

pointed DANIEL MCNEILL, Jun. of this y Aid-de-camp, and ALEXANDER H. Fayetteville, Brigade Inspector, who ected and obeyed accordingly, by the ivates of the several counties compos- rigade of the Militia of this State.

JAMIN PERSON, *Brigad'r. Gen'l. of the 4th Brigade N. C. Militia.*

25.—20-5t

tteville Academy.

scriber, having taken the Classical and male department of this Institution on nsibility, will devote unremitted atten- ote the interest of his School, and ac- progress of his pupils In consequence lr happening on Monday and thereby acation one week longer than usual, the ter will commence on Tuesday the 5th t on the first Monday succeeding the as has been customary heretofore. nt attending this Department, will be ay in advance. Charity scholars, who attended the male department, will receive their tuition gratuitously. A blic patronage is respectfully solicited. retofore.

JAMES J. SANFORD.

1825.—2t.

lassical School

ILLSBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

WILLIAM HOOPER respectfully informs blic, that he has associated himself with DGERS, who has been for several years the Hillsborough Academy, in the fu- t of this Institution.

rsigned having been appointed by the the joint care of the Hillsborough Aca nce to Parents and Guardians, that they emselves to make thorough Scholars of may be committed to their care. The be conducted on the plan of the most Classical Schools in our country, of subscribers have taken pains to obtain nformation. Youth will be prepared for bore Class in the University. The School ded into four or five Classes, and none itted but those who become members of regular classes; this school being intend- e whose object is to obtain a complete education.

Thirty Dollars per annum, or fifteen per be paid always in advance. Board may Ten Dollars per month. The exercises ing session will commence on the first July.

JOHN ROGERS,
WILLIAM HOOPER.

—20-3t

Boarding House

be kept by the Subscriber, during the mer and Fall Months, at Huntersville, s south of Warrenton, and immediately e Sulphur and Shocco Springs. He flat- lf, that satisfaction will be given to those hink proper to call on him.

WM. K. KEARNEY.

1825.—20 3t.

Stop the Runaway.

RO MAN named TOBY, about 25 years of rather fleshy about 5 feet 8 inches high, one of his legs (believed to be the right) ly bent in at the knee joint; a good wag- n a smiling countenance.

posed that he is about Fayetteville, Wil- Mr. Carlton Walker's, on Rocky Point, or et Elletson's, in Bladen county.

rd of ten dollars will be given for his de- the plantation of EDWARD JONES, 7 miles Pittsboro', in Chatham county, or five dol- ced in any jail in the State.

, 1825.—20-3t

Marshal's Sale.

ue of an Interlocutory Decree of the Dis- Court of the United States, for the District nco, in the North Carolina District, *Will be ublic Auction*, at the town of Beaufort in ct aforesaid, on the 11th day of July next.

Cargo, &c. of the Brig Argo,

York, Capt. Elkson, wrecked on the Cape Lookout Shoals,

CONSISTING OF

350 barrels of Pork,
les of Cotton,
50 entire hhds. Tobacco,
11 broken loose do.
me rigging, furniture, &c.
ed for Salvage, by George L. Hart and urns, in behalf of themselves and all others

BEVERLY DANIEL,
Marshal U. S. District N. C.

5, 1825—20-3t.

nty-five Dollars Reward.

PED from the Jail of this county, on the inst. a negro man named ISAAC, quite mplected, about twenty-one or two years feet four or five inches high, speaks very tly and with much assurance when spoken negro belongs to Hugh Moore of this county, imprisoned to await his trial for the commis- he horrid crime of rape on the person of a oman. The above reward of 25 dollars will for the apprehension and delivery of said aac in the Jail of this county, or ten dollars soned in any Jail in this State, so that I get ll persons are hereby forwarned from har- or aiding and abetting in procuring the es- nid negro from this State; and also from sell- purchasing said negro, under the penalty of in such cases made and provided.

DANIEL MCNEILL, SHFF.
of Moore County, N. C.

20, 1825—20-5t

Blanks for sale here,
Printing, generally, executed.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

David D. Salmon vs. James Townes & Co. } IN EQUITY, *Spring Term*, 1825.

IT appearing to this court that John Hinton and Samuel C. Brame, defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this State. *Ordered*, That publication be made as to them, for one month in the "OBSERVER" printed at Fayetteville, that they plead, answer or demur, on or before the first of September next, to the Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them respectively, and heard exparte.

A true copy of and from the minutes.

Test, JOHN HOGG, C. & M. E.

June 22, 1825—20-5t—Pr. adv. $1 80.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Ex'rs Robert Halliday vs. John R. Adam. } Original attachment, 'Levied on a lot of land in the town of Fayetteville, on Burgess and Hay streets, as the property of the defendant.'

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John R. Adam, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiffs' demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

20.3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Judah & Callender vs. John R. Adam. } Original attachment, 'Levied on a lot of land in the town of Fayetteville, on Burgess and Hay streets, as the property of the defendant.'

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John R. Adam, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiffs' demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

The President & Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina. vs. John R. Adam. } Original attachment, 'Levied on a lot of land in the town of Fayetteville on Burgess and Hay streets, as the property of the defendant.'

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John R. Adam, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him, for the amount of plaintiffs' demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

John Smith vs. John R. Adam. } Original attachment, 'Levied on a lot of land in the town of Fayetteville, on Burgess and Hay streets, as the property of the defendant.'

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John R. Adam, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Ex'rs Duncan McLeran vs. John Nusom. } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, John Nusom, is not an inhabitant of this State. Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiffs' demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

William McIntyre vs. John Nusom. } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, John Nusom, is not an inhabitant of this State: therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Martin McPherson vs. John Nusom. } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, John Nusom, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

John Kelly vs. John Nusom. } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John Nusom, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Hugh Campbell vs. John Nusom & Samuel Floyd. } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendants John Nusom and Samuel Floyd are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendants appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against them for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

Beware of Swindlers!!!

ON the 29th of January last, my black woman named PEGGY, was enticed away from me, by Samuel Townsend, Patrick Monroe, Joseph Orston and others; was harboured and concealed by the said Samuel Townsend, and taken into his possession under pretence of obtaining her freedom; and on the 17th of March last, was carried off by the above named Joseph Orston, who goes in the capacity of a pedler. Said Peggy is now in the 17th year of her age, of middle size, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, handsomely built, of yellow complexion, very likely, familiar, and very free spoken. She sometimes calls herself Peggy Hagin, and has of late pretended to say that she was free born. Peggy may be known by any one who converses with her, by her telling who has raised her, and of her leaving her child behind, whose name is Eliza. It is supposed that she is sold, or concealed in some part of the country. Any person finding where she is, and giving information by letter, directed to the subscriber, living in Barnwell district, or to Mr. Isaac Frazier, in Columbia, S. C. shall receive a reward of twenty-five dollars; and if the said Orston and Peggy be found together, and apprehended, so that the villians can be brought to justice, any person or persons, so apprehending them, shall receive a reward of fifty dollars.

S. W. KEARSEY.

June 17, 1825.—20-3t.

Notice.

COTTON GINS, of an excellent quality, can from this time forward, be had by applying to Mr. Angus Taylor, Fayetteville, Mr. John Taylor, Wilmington, or at my Factory, Lumberton. If the cash is paid the price will be 2 dollars per Saw, deliverable at my Shop. Credit until 1st January, 2 dollars 12½ cents. They will be sent to Fayetteville or Wilmington, the purchaser paying freight, storage, &c. Persons disposed to order Gins will run no risk of being disappointed.

I also deem it proper to state that I think Gins made by me this year will far exceed any made by me heretofore

I have made several improvements, and obviated many difficulties which occurred in my former plan.

JOHN M. POWELL.

Lumberton, June 6, 1825.—18-eot3m.

C. J. TOOKER,

CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—393tf.

Porosity of Matter.—Some years ago, in a voyage to South Africa, two *empty* spherical bottles, hermetically sealed, were, with the help of leads, sunk 200 fathoms into the sea. Ten men were a quarter of an hour raising them. At that depth the pressure was equal to nearly 36 atmospheres (the weight of an atmosphere 15lbs. on a square inch, or 2,100lbs. on a square foot;) and they were found to be full of water.

Earthquake.—The Augusta (Maine) Journal, of the 11th inst. says: On Monday night last, about half past ten, two distinct shocks of an earthquake, following each other in quick succession, were felt in this town. They were accompanied with considerable noise, and awakened many persons from their sleep. At half past twelve there was another shock more severe than the first;—and many were the third time awakened by a shock a little before daylight. Buildings were very sensibly jarred, and glasses jingled where they stood in contact. These shocks were felt in Hallowell and in Waterville, where the noise accompanying them is represented to have been like that of numerous carriages driven over a rough road."

APPLE AND FRUIT TREES.

FROM THE MILTON GAZETTE.

Judge Peters thinks that continually enriching and cultivating old Apple Orchards is injurious to the trees; but for young trees there is no doubt of its great advantages.—By manuring and cultivating old orchards, it causes them to overbear, and by forwarding the fruit too soon, to drop before the time for gathering to keep or for cider.

Planting.—Young apple trees planted shallow, and the holes filled up with rich native mould or earth, always succeed the best. Top dressing far exceeds any other application of manure. A great orchardist once said, always plant shallow and give a top dressing. Apple trees planted on a soil different from that on which they were raised, always do best.

Mr. Coxe thinks that young orchards thrive in proportion to the goodness of the soil, and the degree of cultivation bestowed on them.—Shallow planting more completely insures the success of their living; for the roots of the young apple trees are so near the surface as to feel the salutary influence of sun, air, and rain. All kinds of fallow crops, such as potatoes, peas, and Indian corn, particularly the last, are peculiarly adapted to improve the apple trees for the first and second years after they are planted. It is an excellent practice, if your orchards are sowed in any kind of small grain, to dig up the earth twice in the year around the roots of the trees to the distance making a circle six feet in diameter. This plan should also be observed, if your orchards are in white or red clover.

All grains are injurious in proportion to their proximity to the tree, their power of exhausting the moisture, and from their colour or surface, producing a great proportion of intense reflected heat. To avoid these injurious effects, dig as mentioned above, six feet around, which will keep the soil loose around them, and enable the trees to resist or live in a long drought.

Dr. Tilton, of the Philadelphia Society, says, that, to prevent Apple fruit from being injured by the curculio, hogs should be kept in the apple orchard from March to September. These insects, about the time the trees are in blossom, crawl up the tree in swarms from the roots, and, as soon as the young fruit becomes large enough, they puncture a hole and deposit their eggs, which turn into worms in the fruit, which prey upon the fruit and destroy it. Hogs should be kept in the orchard to eat up all the fruit which falls, and thereby destroy the curculio which lives in the fruit. An excellent method to destroy these insects is to feed your hogs every morning at the root of each tree until you get through the whole orchard. Your hogs should always be kept in the apple orchard whenever you cannot do better with them as respects their eating and grazing.

Mr. Preston, of the same Society, who has had an experience of fifty years in raising fruit trees, observes, that the trees may be planted either in the fall or spring, or any time in the winter, provided there is no frost on the ground; or any time will do to plant, provided there are no leaves on the young trees. The greatest enemy to the fruit treees in his part of the country is the caterpiller. His method of destroying them is to go early in the morning and twist their nests out of the trees with a forked stick or pole. He considers it laziness in a farmer to suffer his orchard to be injured by them, as they are so easily destroyed. From all his observations, he considers a loose gravelly soil the best suited for an apple orchard, and that a high airy situation produces the finest and fairest fruit. Horse dung mixed with litter, he considers the best manure for apple trees, as it keeps the soil loose around the tree and free from sod.

He plants out his young trees without grafting them, and when they begin to bear such fruit as he does not like, he grafts better to those trees producing it. He says that this practice is attended with several advantages—that the trees bear the same quantity of fruit every year—that in consequence of the trees not being overloaded, the fruit grows larger and better. That by this method we frequently get new kinds of excellent fruit in the natural way.

He says that barking the trees in the middle of June will save those that look sickly and like dying. Also, that sowing Plaster of Paris under the trees prevents late frost from injuring the blossoms when the trees are in bloom.

Moisture will keep off frost. It is said that common salt sprinkled under the trees will have the same effect. A straw rope, with one end tied round the fruit tree and the other immersed in a tub of water, conveys moisture and repels frost. Mr. Wynkoop, who is of great age and has had great experience in orchards, has the following remarks: His orchard, consisting of 200 trees, is entirely of the Hughes or Virginia crab, which he considers the finest apple for cider in the world. His last trees are planted 33 feet apart in squares, which he considers the nearest distance they should be planted. Judge Peters thinks that squares of forty feet is the proper distance. Mr. Wynkoop says that the Virginia crab are remarkably hardy, thrive well in any soil if properly attended to. He also says, that this crab and the Pearmain are not subject to decay, to be injured by insects or easterly winds—that they are smooth and fair while others are knotty.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

SCUPPERNONG WINE.

Manufacture and sale of, in N. Carolina.

[The wine accompanying the following article is truly a high flavoured, delicious beverage.]

Plymouth, April 10, 1825.

MR. SKINNER,—We believe it is a received opinion, that in those countries where wine is produced in great abundance, there is less intemperance known than in others where distilled spirits are used principally. If so, any effort to extend the manufacture of wine should be promoted. Though much has been said in private circles of the Scuppernong Wine, we have seen no particular notice of it, by which it has been introduced to the view of the nation. It is a fact not generally known, we believe, that this is the point from whence may be exported several hundred casks of wine annually, if sufficient encouragement was given to the growers of it. With a few orders which find their way to us, and which, for want of a more general acquaintance with the article, are very few indeed, the wine manufacturers now prepare from 300 to 400 casks annually, for sale. This wine is prepared by a population generally indigent, and who, if this article should become in demand, would at once rise into comparative opulence.

That you may judge of the article, we have taken the liberty to forward you, *via* Norfolk, 2 doz. bottles—one dozen of which you will please accept for your own use, and the other dozen we have to request you to present at the next Maryland agricultural exhibition, as a specimen of the product of this part of the country, in that particular article.

This wine is made without any fermentation, but simply by pressing the grapes, and by mixing 3 gallons of the pure juice with 1 gallon of apple brandy. The owners of vineyards find this article the greatest source of profit, in proportion to the labor bestowed on it. One acre of ground, if well set with vines, would readily produce juice enough, with the aid of the usual quantity of brandy, to make 20 bbls. of wine—say, juice 15 bbls., brandy 5 bbls.—making 20 barrels, which, at the usual price of wine of the best quality—say,

20 barrels of 31½ gallons at $1 per gal.	$630
Deduct for 5 bbls. brandy, at $15,	75
Labor collecting the grapes, &c.	100
Net profit per acre,	$455

It would not require the labor of one hand a year to attend to a vineyard covering an acre of ground; yet one hand would be insufficient when the grapes are ripening. The aid of four hands a fortnight would be sufficient even at that time. This would probably afford a profit of $400 per acre to the grower of the article.

We make this communication with a view of giving some general idea of the cultivation of the article with us. We should be glad if some one of your correspondents could advise us, through your valuable paper, in what way the Champaigne wine is prepared. You are at liberty to give a statement embracing the facts set forth herein; but, though we do not want our names appended to any public notice you may take of the cultivation of the vine, in private circles you have our consent to give our names to such of your friends as may be desirous of making any application for scions or wine.

We are, with much respect, &c.

To make salt butter fresh.—Put four pounds of salt butter into a churn, with four quarts of new milk, and a small portion of arnatto. Churn them together, and, in about an hour, take out the butter, and treat it exactly as fresh butter, by washing it in water, and adding the customary quantity of salt.

This is a singular experiment. The butter gains about three ounces in each pound, and is in every particular equal to fresh butter.—It would be greatly improved by the addition of two or three ounces of fine sugar, in powder.

The Perfect Exquisite.—The facetiæ of Mr. Drummell do not furnish a higher specimen of dandyism than the following. A few days since one of the most finished fops that ever drove a cabriolet, drew up in the street, and stopped a respectable passer by: this conversation ensued: "Pray, my good friend, (lisping,) what is the name of this place?" "Piccadilly, sir." "No, no, not the street, my good fellow; what is the name of the town?" "London, sir," replied the unsuspecting man, with a stare. "Oh, so it is; thank ye, friend, I had quite forgot."—*London paper.*

Literature of Colombia.—Colombia, containing a population of four millions, publishes 18 newspapers; has formed forty schools on the plan of Bell and Lancaster, during the past year; has established ten colleges and three universities; where every branch of knowledge, except political economy and the mechanic arts, is taught; and the library of Bogota consists of 14,900 volumes.

Literary.—We find the following notice of the forthcoming novel of the author of Waverly, in the latest London Literary Advertiser: "Tales of the Crusaders, by the author of Waverly, Quentin Durward, &c. 4 vol. post 8vo, in the course of the month."

CONVENTION.

From the Catawba Journal.

At the annual meeting of the Convention Committee for the county of Mecklenburg, held in Charlotte on Wednesday, the 25th of May, 1825, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

The committee for the county of Mecklenburg, in behalf of themselves and their constituents, beg leave to call the attention of their fellow-citizens to the *Convention Question.* The recent political occurrence in our country having, we hope, been happily disposed of, we can again turn our attention to the local affairs of our state. The call of a Convention, for the purpose of amending our constitution, has long been an interesting subject to the people in the western part of the state. That the constitution needs amending, there cannot be a shadow of doubt;—and that it is susceptible of being amended greatly to the advantage of the State and the good people thereof, is a fact equally clear. We deem it unnecessary to point out, in general detail, the many defects in the constitution; this has been done at various times, and particularly by the Convention which met in Raleigh in the fall of 1823.

In all countries and governments, both ancient and modern, some respect has always been paid to the sovereign people; but in no country or government, whether ancient or modern, have the rights of the people been so well understood as in that of the United States; and in a government like ours, where the people are the sovereign, it is a settled principle that the majority should govern the minority. On this genuine republican principle is the constitution of the United States, and of all the new states, bottomed; but unfortunately for the people of North Carolina, by our constitution the minority rules the majority. Of this grievance we have long and justly complained, and have from time to time petitioned the General Assembly to make legislative provision for the removal of the grievance under which we have so long labored; but to our complaints they have turned a deaf ear, and treated our petitions with contempt.

The aristocratic features in the original constitutions of all the old Atlantic states may, with great propriety, be attributed to a want of that political knowledge which can only be acquired by time and circumstances. We have the highest veneration for the convention of 1776, and the most profound respect for the wisdom and patriotism of the worthy delegates who framed and adopted the present constitution of North Carolina:—it is not our intention to detract, in the smallest degree, from the merits of the old convention, nor do we think we do so when we say, that notwithstanding they executed their work with clean hands, yet time and circumstances have very clearly shewn, that they erected their fabric not on the best foundation. Nor ought we to be surprised at this, when we reflect that the period was one of much excitement and great peril—that it was a period, too, when our notions of government were in a great measure drawn from that of Great Britain. This we have fully exemplified in the fact, that although we renounced allegiance and set up for ourselves, yet we adopted almost the same system of jurisprudence and similar principles of legislation—borough towns without respect to numbers, and counties without respect to population, were made the basis of representation. We are aware of the difficulty of removing ancient prejudices, and of the still greater difficulty of removing power fromwhere the constitution has unfortunately placed it; we flatter ourselves, however, that the good sense of the people, when they once reflect on their degraded situation, will arouse them to action; and that the large, populous counties will no longer suffer themselves to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the small, thinly populated counties. Population is the true republican ground of representation: for this principle we shall always contend.

We have no disposition to excite unpleasant feelings in the breast of our eastern brethren: we have reminded them, from time to time, of our rights and of our determination to have them; and the period has arrived when something must be done—if not with their consent and co-operation, then without it. The stale argument, that our constitution is very good, that we have done well under it, that we might form a worse one, and that the people are not to be trusted, is too absurd to require any other notice than contempt. We feel ourselves fully warranted in the assertion, that there is as much political virtue in the people at this time, as at any former period; that there is more political information, and as sound republican principles. Why, then, should we hesitate a moment to set about the work which we have had so long in contemplation? Now is the accepted time—the national canvass is over—there is a propitious calm in the political world—and no obstacle exists to prevent the adoption of temperate but decided measures, or to deter us from acting as becomes an enlightened and independent people, conscious of their rights and determined to obtain them.

The sense of the people, in most of the western counties, has been heretofore taken on the Convention Question; yet, inasmuch as there appears considerable apathy on the subject, and to avoid every appearance of rashness, we consider it prudent again to submit the question to them. We do not presume to dictate to our fellow-citizens in other counties; but we hope that those who are hearty in the cause, will join us in devising the most efficient mode of bringing about a convention. Should our plan be approved, as set forth in this preamble and the accompanying resolutions, we trust that the time is not far distant, when the people of the west will stand upon equal ground with those in the east, and our state assume a more exalted character than heretofore.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the period has arrived, when the people of North Carolina, and particularly those in the western part of the state, should adopt efficient measures to call a Convention, and endeavor to carry into effect the project of a constitution agreed upon by the delegates convened at Raleigh, in the fall of 1823.

Resolved, That we consider it again expedient to endeavor to take the voice of the people at our next August elections, whether they are for Convention or no Convention; and that it be recommended to the several county committees to appoint one magistrate and two freeholders, at each place of election, to take in the votes; and that the sheriff give notice that such a poll will be opened.

Resolved, That if, on taking the voice of the people, it should clearly appear that a majority are for Convention, publication thereof shall be made in the newspapers, and the returning officers in the several counties shall make report to the central committee at Salisbury.

Resolved, That it be recommended to each county to appoint a committee, consisting of three, and that the committee of Rowan be considered the central committee: that so soon as the voice of the people is taken, and publication thereof made, one delegate from each county shall be appointed by the respective county committees, to meet at Salisbury, at such time as the central committee shall appoint, with full power to adopt such measures and make such arrangements as may be judged necessary for the speedy accomplishment of our object.

Resolved, That we will never cease to complain of the grievances under which we labor, until they are redressed, and our rights established on a permanent basis; and that we will hold meetings annually, or oftener, if necessary, and will heartily join our western brethren, and hope they will co-operate with us, in all fair and honorable means to obtain an amendment of the constitution.

Resolved, That the captains of the several militia and volunteer companies be requested to have two men appointed out of each company, to meet in County Committee, in Charlotte, at the call of the chairman for the ensuing year.

HUGH PARKS, *Chairman.*

ISAAC FRAZER, *Secretary.*

FIVE MILE FALLS.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman attached to Mr. Shriver's Brigade, dated

Camp Bear Dens, June 5, 1825.

"I wish I could describe to you the Five Mile Falls, of the Youghiogeny. To a lover of rude and terrific scenery, they would afford a delectable treat. There is, indeed, no one who would not be greatly gratified in seeing them. I would, for your amusement, attempt a long and particular description of them, if I did not feel myself so inadequate to the task, or if I was not fully convinced, that my best efforts in this way, would fall far short of giving you a just conception of the grand scene which they present.

Imagine, if you please, a deep narrow ravine, worn down *some hundred feet,* by the operation of the river, for perhaps many centuries past, through a great mountain, exposing on its sides innumerable craggy points, and numberless rocks of every possible shape and appearance. Conceive, also, a river fretting and foaming along this deep and rocky channel, obstructed and forced from a direct free course, by the intervention, at almost every point, of immense irregular rocks—dashing its way with mad fury, at one moment, over a ragged perpendicular ledge, and at the next furiously tearing its way through deep tortuous, and obstructed chasms. Fancy, also, if you can, the deep continued roaring, and brawling of a stream, thus seeking an outlet, and thus continually checked in its progress, and add to such sounds as your fancy may invent, their reverberations and echoes: I say, imagine all these things, and you may possibly have a faint idea of the Five Mile Falls, but can still form nothing like a correct estimate of their character.

If Nature, in its very rudest form—in its very nakedness and native wildness—deserves the appellation of grandeur, then, indeed, this is *one of the grandest scenes in the World.* This is strong language, you will say—it is so, but to exaggerate in this case is impossible. The passage of the Potomac river through the Blue Bridge, at Harper's Ferry, so celebrated for its novelty, and which Mr. Jefferson has said is worth crossing the Atlantic to see, is, I believe, remarkable only for the rude character of its scenery. In this respect, if compared with the Five Mile Falls, of the Youghiogeny, it must sink into utter insignificance."

American Genius.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris to his friend in Philadelphia, dated April 28th, 1825.

"Mr. William West (of Kentucky) has finished very fine portraits of Mrs. G. and Miss C. I have never seen any thing more correct or more beautiful. He has refused £500 sterling for the portrait of Lord Byron, and expects for it, on his arrival in England, one thousand guineas. He will leave this city in a few days, and establish himself in London as a portrait painter. I have been of use to him in making his merits known to many of the distinguished English, who assure me that he shall have their patronage, and they express their belief that he will soon realize an independent fortune by his profession. He is greatly improved, not only in his taste, but also in general knowledge and manners, whilst his modesty and morals remain unchanged."

The New York Mercantile Advertiser says there are now seven frigates and 64 gun ships, and two large corvettes, building in that city.

At a recent sale of an English clergyman's effects, his library sold for £3, and the liquors in his cellar for near £400.—"The *letter* killeth, but the *spirit* giveth life."

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE.

New York, June 17.

We have received our regular files of London papers by the James Cropper, to the evening of the 14th, and accounts from Liverpool the 16th May. The cotton market had been rather dull, owing to the recent arrival of large quantities of that article. The public funds were also in a languid state.

The report of a speedy dissolution of parliament is again contradicted in the London papers. The Warehoused Corn bill had passed the House of Commons. A proposition to increase the judges' salaries, had been sanctioned by the king, and was abont to be laid before parliament. Two thousand pounds sterling had been voted to Mr. McAdam, for his improvement in road making.

Sir John Newport, accompanied by an unusual number of members, had taken up the Catholic bill to the House of Lords, where it was read a first time, and the 18th of May fixed for a second reading.

The king of Prussia had assigned $100,000 to Gen. Zastnow, to defray the expenses of his mission in attending the coronation of the king of France.

The claims of the British merchants for spoliations by privateers of Spain, were expected to be immediately enforced. If Ferdinand could not pay in money, it was supposed that reprisals would be ordered.

Greece and Turkey.—We have published below an *official* article, confirming, substantially, the previous accounts of the advantages obtained by the Grecks over the Egyptians at Modon. Letters of a subsequent date had been received in London, from Zante and Constantinople, in which a very different story was told, and all the advantages claimed for the Turks. Adverting to these circumstances, the London Courier of the 14th May, (the latest paper received) remarks—

"We feel it proper to recal the attention of our readers to the official information which we yesterday gave relating to the affairs of Greece. This document may be considered as the most important, because it tends to allay the fears expressed upon this subject, by a morning paper.—It appeared by our news of yesterday, that the Greeks had obtained a decisive victory over the troops landed at Modon, and that the Greek fleet had actually sailed. From the same authentic source, we further learn, that the Greek deputies in London have information from Zante down to the 16th of April, which is several days subsequent to the unfavorable reports alluded to, and it makes no mention of them, or of any thing that, in the slightest degree, corroborates them."

Spain.—All accounts from this devoted kingdom indicate the approach of a civil war, and the dissatisfaction seemed to increase as the French withdrew from the country. The Bishop of Tarragona had issued a decree which left no doubt that the inquisition was to be restored; a circumstance which had caused great alarm throughout the provinces. Money was so scarce that the government was obliged to be indebted to individuals for the sums necessary to pay the troops.

France.—During a debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the budget, M. de Villelle unequivocally declared, that so long as Spain refused to recognize the independence of her former South American colonies, the French government could not follow the example of Great Britain.

INTERESTING FROM PERU.

Philadelphia, June 17.

Extract of a letter from a person of the highest respectability, dated Kingston, Jamaica, 11th May, 1825.

"I endeavoured to give you the earliest intelligence of the grand battle of the 9th December, in Peru. I have now infinite satisfaction in being the first to announce to you, Sucre's total defeat of Olaneta in Upper Peru—Olaneta and one aid-de-camp alone escaping. I have transmitted this information to Mexico and to London. A friend of mine who left Lima on the 14th March, reached Panama the 14th ult.; on the 18th he dispatched to me a courier, stating, that a French cruizer had come in from the squadron off Callao, to forward despatches from the French admiral to the ministry of France; that as both Careno and the British Consul had a jealousy of the present French policy in the Pacific, a passage had been refused; the account of the battle soon became public. When my friend left Lima, Callao still held out; Rodil flattering himself Olaneta might yet get ahead. It is now thought he will retire on board the French squadron, and leave the garrison to its fate.

"Fourteen ships were blockading Rodil. The greatest harmony prevailed between them and the English and United States' force. The French were prohibited intercourse with Rodil, and great jealousy occasioned."

New York, June 21.

The Greeks.—Accounts have been received at Boston direct from Smyrna, fully confirming the defeat of the Egyptians in two actions with the Greeks at Modon, and of the sailing of the patriot fleet in pursuit of that of the invaders. The Greek vessels, 40 in number, were so near the enemy when the last accounts came away, that their advance had captured a brig of war and some other vessels belonging to the latter, and the news of a general engagement having taken place was hourly expected. Patras had not surrendered, but it was closely besieged by sea and land. The operations were under the immediate direction of President Conduriotti, who had ordered that a French ship of war, which attempted the harbor of Patras, should not be allowed to enter.—Gen. Colocotroni and his party, suspected of treason, was closely confined at Hydra, to await their trial. The Samiots had sent a deputation to Hydra for some ships, as they expected an attack from the Ottoman fleet, which was granted to them. The Turkish fleet had partly come out from Canstantinople. A squadron of Algerines were daily expected in the Archipelago, against the Greeks, and great efforts were making by the Turks to enter the Morea at all points. The Greeks were no less active in making preparations to meet them.

GEN. LAFAYETTE.

The Nation's Guest arrived in Boston early in the afternoon of Wednesday, and was conducted to the house of Mr. Senator Lloyd, where he was to reside during his brief stay in Boston. He was not received with military honors, in consequence of having travelled so much faster from Albany than was anticipated, as to arrive the day before he was expected.

Resolutions having previously passed both Houses of the Legislature, now in session, requesting the Governor to receive the General, and address a welcome to him in behalf of the commonwealth, arrangements were immediately made for carrying the resolutions into effect at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 16th. At an early hour, therefore, the people began to throng in great numbers around the State House. The Chamber of the House of Representatives was appropriated for the ceremony; the galleries and back seats of which were assigned for the exclusive occupation of the ladies.

The clock had scarcely struck the hour of ten, when Beacon Hill trembled under a discharge of artillery, and the General entered the Hall, accompanied by a joint Committee of the two Houses, associated with the Aids-de-camp of the Governor. He was received by the members and officers of the two Houses, the Executive Council, and the officers of state, standing. He was conducted directly to the seat of the Speaker, now occupied by Governor Lincoln, by whom he was received with great cordiality, and welcomed by a short but forcible and eloquent speech, delivered in a graceful and feeling manner.

The General made an extemporaneous reply, which is said to have been one of his happiest efforts. The Governor then presented the members of the Executive Council to him, individually; the President of the Senate did the same with regard to the members of that body; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives likewise presented the members of that branch of the government. A great number of citizens and distinguished strangers were next presented, when, at about 15 minutes after 11 o'clock, he retired, and the Legislature resumed its ordinary business.

The ceremonies were conducted with great order and propriety.—*Nat. Int.*

From the Boston Statesman.

Numerous distinguished strangers arrived in the city during Thursday, together with several military companies from the neighboring towns, and early yesterday morning our streets and public ways were, as indeed they had been, for two or three days previous, crowded with people. Our public houses were all literally crammed, and many, very many, were obliged to seek lodgings in the surrounding country towns. As the day advanced the crowd increased, and curiosity became intense in the same ratio. Every street was filled with the passing multitude, moving in various directions: wherever the eye turned, it encountered a dense mass of living bodies; and wherever the ear listed, the sound of martial music was heard. In short, we were wholly *inundated* with soldiers, musicians, citizens, carriages, horses, &c. &c.

At about half past 10 o'clock the procession moved from the common, escorted by sixteen companies of infantry and one of cavalry, belonging to this city and the adjoining towns. The bells in this city and those in Charlestown were kept tolling during the moving of the procession; and salutes were fired in the morning and during the day.

The order of procession was not materially altered, and the route directed in the order was strictly followed. The worthy and patriotic veterans of the battle were conveyed in carriages immediately after the escort, one of whom we observed with a pouch used in the battle, another with a drum, &c. Gen. LAFAYETTE was conveyed in a beautiful barouche with four elegant white horses, accompanied by several distinguished gentlemen.

The Military were in fine order—indeed we never saw them make a better appearance. The Masons made a most splendid appearance. They were from all the New England States, and we believe some from the other States. A similar, and so large a procession of Masons was never seen in this country before, and we believe there has not been so great a number assembled on any occasion, in any part of the world, since the building of Solomon's Temple. The number is not exactly known, but is presumed to be between *four and five thousand.*

When the whole procession, which, without doubt, exceeded seven thousand persons, was in motion, it made the most splendid appearance, and we hazard nothing in saying, was never equalled in America.

The houses, windows, doors, and roofs, in the streets through which the procession passed, were filled with spectators. No elevation of any kind where it could be seen, remained unoccupied.

The procession arrived at Bunker Hill, Charlestown, at about half past twelve.—After the necessary arrangements, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts then proceeded to lay the corner stone in ample form. After which, the company assembled at the place designated, to hear the address of the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, President of the Association.

This address is very highly [illegible] The masterly eloquence of [illegible] when addressing Gen. Lafayette from every eye. The General rans of the Revolution, the [illegible] deed the whole assembly, [illegible] most sensibly—while not a [illegible] be heard; all was still as night [illegible] dience appeared attentive as [illegible] in deep communion with the [illegible] we must be brief.

After the address of the P[illegible] concluded, which occupied [illegible] forty minutes, a large number [illegible] strangers, invited guests, and [illegible] took of an excellent collation [illegible] Mr. Smith, on Bunker Hill.

The odes, &c. written for [illegible] were sung with great effect. [illegible] was made by the Rev. Mr. Tha[illegible] ty years before, officiated on [illegible] as Chaplain of the *American* [illegible]

An edifice covering 38,[illegible] was erected on Bunker Hill [illegible] at the late celebration, in which [illegible] tables, running its entire length [illegible] 4000 plates were laid, which [illegible] pied.

After the regular toasts, the [illegible] the Association said,

He rose to propose a toast, in behalf [illegible] tors of the Association. Probably [illegible] anticipated, in the name which he [illegible] It was well known, that the distinguished [illegible] near him, from the time when he [illegible] quainted with the object of the A[illegible] ken much interest in it, and had expressed [illegible] tion to be present at the ceremony [illegible] Corner Stone. This promise he had [illegible] bered, through the long course of his [illegible] veral states. It was not at all necessary [illegible] deed it could not be said—how much [illegible] had added to the interest and pleasure of [illegible] He should proceed at once to the [illegible] which the Directors had enjoined on [illegible] pose to the Company,

"Health and long life to Gen. LAFAYETTE."

On which Gen. LAFAYETTE thus expressed himself:

GENTLEMEN,—I will not longer trespass [illegible] t me than to thank you in the name [illegible] lutionary companions in arms and [illegible] testimonies of esteem and affection, [illegible] filial affection, which have been [illegible] us on the memorable celebration of [illegible] sary day; and to offer our fervent [illegible] preservation of that Republican freedom [illegible] and self-government, that blessed [illegible] the States of the confederacy for which [illegible] fought and bled, and on which rests [illegible] mankind. Permit me to propose the following [illegible] timent:—

Bunker Hill and the holy resistance [illegible] which has already enfranchised the [illegible] misphere,—the next half Century shall [illegible] be,—*to Enfranchised Europe.*

Bunker Hill Battle.—Of the [illegible] cers of this memorable Battle [illegible] present seven Captains, three [illegible] and 2 Ensigns—no Field or [illegible] now living.

In the first carriage containing [illegible] cers who were in the Battle, was [illegible] aged 95—Capt. B. Mann, aged [illegible] Samuel Russel Trevett, aged [illegible] Henry Dearborn, aged 74—[illegible] ages 328 years. These were all [illegible] and distinguished in the battle—[illegible] vett was the senior officer present [illegible] ing been a Capt. of Artillery on [illegible] day.

Prince Murat.—We learn from [illegible] nis, of the brig Day, which arrived [illegible] this forenoon, from Gibraltar, [illegible] sailed the 13th May, that Prince [illegible] (Son of the brother-in-law of Napoleon [illegible] merly King of Naples, and who [illegible] by order of a court martial,) [illegible] Gibraltar in the brig Hesper, on [illegible] of April for New York.—*N. Y. E.*

The number of Episcopal clergy [illegible] the United States, is said to be about [illegible] the number of Baptist clergymen [illegible] 2577—and the whole number of [illegible] ing 10,000.

The permanent School Fund of [illegible] of Connecticut is 1,756,233 dollars [illegible] population is about 300,000.

From Dr. Franklin's Letter [illegible]

The Eagle.—"For my own part [illegible] the bald eagle had not been chosen [illegible] representative of my country—he is [illegible] of bad moral character—he does [illegible] his living honestly—you may have [illegible] perched on a tree, where, too lazy [illegible] for himself, he watches the laborious [illegible] fishing hawk—and when that diligent [illegible] has at length taken a fish, and is [illegible] to his nest, for the support of his [illegible] young ones, the bald eagle pursues [illegible] takes it from him. With all this [illegible] he is never in a good case, but [illegible] among men who live by sharping [illegible] bing, he is generally very poor [illegible] very lousy. Besides, he is a rank [illegible] —the little king bird, not bigger [illegible] sparrow, attacks him boldly and [illegible] out of the district. He is, therefore [illegible] means a proper emblem for the [illegible] honest Americans, who have driven [illegible] king birds from our country—[illegible] actly fit for that order of knights [illegible] French call the chevaliers d'industrie [illegible] am on this account not displeased [illegible] figure is not known as a bald [illegible] looks like a turkey. For in truth, [illegible] key is, in comparison, a much more [illegible] table bird, and withal, a true original [illegible] tive of America.—Eagles have been [illegible] in all countries, the turkey was [illegible] ours—the first of these species seen [illegible] rope, being brought to France by [illegible] its from Canada, and served up at [illegible] ding table of Charles IX. He is [illegible] (though a little vain and silly, 'tis [illegible] not the worse emblem for that) a [illegible] courage, and would not hesitate [illegible] a grenadier of the British guards [illegible] should presume to invade his [illegible] with a red coat on.

BSERVER.

AYETTEVILLE:

DAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1825.

OURTH OF JULY.

mittee appointed by the Citizens ville to make arrangements for the of the approaching Anniversary n Independence, respectfully re- the following as the Order of the

scharge of Ordnance at sun-rise be the sting the National Flag.
o'clock A. M., a Procession be formed house under the direction of Col. John al of the Day, in the following order:
Corps of Artillery.
Independent Company.
ry, and such Companies from the County as can attend.
ergy, and Orator of the Day.
anch of the learned Professions.
Strangers.
Police of the Town.
Magistrates of the County.
mmittee of Arrangement.
rs and Students of the Academy.
Citizens.
inging of the Bells and a discharge of the signal for the Procession to move Hall, where the *Declaration of Inde-* be read, and an appropriate *Oration* de-

o'clock a National Salute be fired from by Col. Ayer's battalion of Artillery. nal at sun-set be the signal for lowering Flag.
, 22d June, 1825.

niversary of St. John the Baptist ated in this town on Friday last, bers of Phœnix Lodge. A pro- he members moved from the Lodge 's Church, where a number of citi- ng assembled, when the Rev. Mr. d prayers, and an elegant Mason- was delivered by ROBT. STRANGE Dinner provided at the Mansion Mr. Dillon Jordan, was numer- ded by the craft.

ly.—There cannot now be a rea- ubt of the loss of the Packet Sally hich sailed from Philadelphia on the or Wilmington, in this State. We d that a letter has been received in Mr. Patton, of Philadelphia, the ating that boxes directed to a gen- this place, which were shipped on Sally Havens, have been picked up We learn that Mr. Benjamin H. rmerly of Providence, R. I. but this place and Wilmington, who to Philadelphia to supply himself ing materials for the purpose of a paper in Wilmington, was on in the Sally Havens, accompanied urneymen Printers, whose names ot heard, and that a youth, bro- r. Patterson, Editor of the Fay- entinel, was also on board, on his is place. Neither vessel, crew, gers have been heard from since d. All must have perished in the ctive gale.

ts of the heat reach us in almost er. We, too, have had our share, ometer having ranged as high as 94 le during the last week, since when ather and frequent heavy showers d a rather cooler atmosphere.

e Creek Indians we have no fur- . The proceedings at the Talk he 14th by Gen. Gaines and Maj. will probably reach us in a few

ve the satisfaction of stating that published last week, of a commit- Georgia Legislature, on the sub- improper interference of the Gen- ernment in the domestic concerns . was not taken up by the Legis-

Wilmington, June 22.

rd of Internal Improvements.—The with the other gentlemen com- Board of Internal Improvements, ere on Wednesday evening last; they went as far as Smithville, n river and inspect the state and f the Public Works. In this bu- in examining and sounding the the greater part of Saturday was

derstand the Board, satisfied of the ility of improving the river, and mense advantages which would t of deepening the channel so as passage to vessels of large bur- unanimously, in favor of a zea- active prosecution of the Works. nformed that the Machine for re- he mud, which has been contract- every day expected, and will be ely put in operation. On Sunday the Board left this place on their sit Swansboro' and Beaufort.

Cape Fear Recorder.

of Sulphur.—During a recent vio- er storm at Montreal, the rain, scended in torrents, was strongly ed with sulphur, and the water, ling for some time, was literally ith it, and presented a bright yel- e.

Communication.

We recommend to the *flaming* Governor Troup, of Georgia, the perusal and calm consideration (if it be not impossible with him) of the following judicious remarks made by the Hon. Mr. Cheves, while a Judge in our sister State South Carolina, in the year 1817:

"But it is said the States are to watch, with jealousy, the acts of the General Government. *This is a monstrous heresy in the politics of this country.* Exactly the reverse is the sound conclusion.—This necessary dependence, practically, of the General Government on the States, in many particulars, is one of the points in which its weakness has been most obvious and most lamented."

Again. "The jealousy which we sometimes see recommended, is bad law and worse policy. I deny that it is inculcated by a true understanding of the constitutions of the States, that it is necessary to the preservation of state rights, or that it can conduce to national happiness or national greatness. A regulated liberty, under the protection of stable institutions, will be best and longest secured to us, by regarding the government of the Union in a spirit full of confidence—in a temper devoid of jealousy."

And against whom is this jealousy encouraged. "The Government of the United States," says this accomplished Jurist and profound Statesman. "The government of the people themselves, whose greatest power returns into their hands biennially, and all of it at short intervals. A government as able, as much bound, and no doubt as willing, to protect the citizens as the government of the States—A government to which the States constitutionally look up for the preservation of their free Institutions."

This is the language of enlightened patriotism and we believe is responded by all the citizens of every state but Georgia and we doubt not by a large majority of the Georgians. Their Governor counts without his host.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

West Point, June 11, 1825.

GENTLEMEN: There was a very interesting scene presented at West Point this forenoon. The Secretary of War, Governor Barbour, met the Superintendent and Professors, and all the Cadets, in the Chapel, at twelve o'clock, and delivered a very impressive Address, in which he dwelt on the excellent condition in which he found the Military Academy, in every respect, and expressed his warm approbation of the conduct of all the Officers of the Institution, giving well deserved praise to the commanding officer, Colonel Thayer, and remarked that he came to this place full of warm expectations, and that they had been more than realized, and that he was highly gratified in witnessing personally the great proficiency which the Cadets had made, and was delighted to find that their moral worth and correct deportment was no less praiseworthy than their accurate knowledge and information on even the most abstruse subjects. He spoke to the Cadets in a truly affecting and parental style: he told them they were the hope of their country; that on them not only the eyes of the nation, but those of the whole world, were fixed; that two paths lay before them, the one leading to virtue, honor, and happiness, the other to vice, degradation, and ruin; that their parents felt the most anxious solicitude on their account, and that, on the completion of their studies, they would be received at home, "*sweet home*," as the objects of love and regard, or return the sad messengers of their own degradation; that their fathers' hearts were bound upon in theirs, and that the fond mother's cheek never touched the pillow at night without imploring the blessings of Heaven on her well beloved son. He recommended strict subordination to their superiors, and rejoiced that it had become a part of his public duty to have the institution under his peculiar care, and promised that it should receive his particular attention. To the officers, to whom their country, as a mark of great confidence, had committed those precious charges, who were now far removed from the parental roof, he recommended a mild, kind, and affectionate course of conduct; and, after imploring the blessing of Heaven upon them all, he bid them an affectionate farewell.

There were some tears shed, and deep impressions made on many a heart—virtuous, patriotic impressions. But, in a short letter like this, it is impossible to give even a faint sketch of the scene, or to do justice to the very appropriate remarks of Mr. Secretary Barbour. He leaves West Point this afternoon, and proceeds up the North River on his way to Boston.

Full deputations of Osages, Kansas, Delawares, and Weas, we learn, had met Gen. Clarke at St. Louis, on the 1st instant, and had agreed upon a treaty, which was to have been signed the next day, in which the Osages and Kansas relinquish all their lands to the United States. Their future possessions, we presume, will lie along and over the western boundary of Missouri. Some difficulty, we learn, existed at the time, between the Osages, Delawares, and Shawnese, which, however, was in the way of a speedy adjustment.—*Nat. Jour.*

A Bedford editor has lately mentioned, as an extraordinary performance by a single wagon, the transportation of twenty-eight barrels of flour from that place to Baltimore. A note in the Alexandria Herald opposes to this feat the fact, that *fifty-five* barrels have been hauled, at one load, by a six horse team, from beyond the Blue Ridge to Alexandria; to which might have been added the fact that the Baltimore road is a much better one than that over which the Alexandria load was hauled.

Washington, June 25.

It is publicly announced that Commodore PORTER has been arrested, with a notification to prepare himself for a trial before a Court Martial to be convened at the Navy Yard in this city, on the 7th of next month. One of the charges, on which he is thus arraigned, is reported to be, for unofficer-like conduct, in having made a publication embracing the proceedings of the late Court of Inquiry, and transmitting copies thereof to the President of the United States and Secretary of the Navy.—*Nat. Int.*

General Lafayette.—When the General was at Buffalo, the celebrated Indian Chief *Red Jacket* was introduced to him. At first the General did not recognize him, but the Chief mentioned some circumstances connected with the Revolution which enabled the General to recollect him, and the meeting assumed the appearance of that of two long absent friends. Red Jacket addressed him in his native tongue, and the language was communicated to the General by an interpreter, who had attended for the purpose. During the interview, the General alluded to the celebrated Indian Treaty, held at Fort Schuyler, in the year 1784, and asked him if he knew what had become of the young Seneca, who, on that memorable occasion, so eloquently opposed the burial of the Tomahawk? The old warrior replied with all his native peculiarity—"He has the honor of standing before you."

We noticed, a few days since, the beautiful launch at our Navy Yard of one of the finest 44 gun frigates we ever beheld. It will be recollected that by a resolution of Congress the ships of this class in the Navy are to take their names from the rivers of our country. In obedience to this resolution, and combining a delicate allusion to the spot where General Lafayette first sealed his devotion to our country with his blood, she was named, by the PRESIDENT, *The Brandywine.* To render the compliment still more elegant, we understand that orders have been issued for her immediate equipment; and that if it should be found possible to prepare her in time, she will await the pleasure of the "Nation's Guest," to whom a communication has been made by the Executive, requesting for her the honour of conveying him home, and of first crossing the ocean under his auspices.—*Nat. Jour.*

The recent whirlwind in Ohio has a parallel in one which occurred in Maryland in 1807. On Wednesday, April 29, of that year, it is recorded that, about 3 o'clock, at the Fork Meeting-House, called the Methodist Meeting-House, near the dwelling of Aquila Hall, Esq. were swept away seventeen houses, besides trees and fences; in fact, not a single vestige was left of that thriving place, except the meeting-house and one dwelling house. No lives, however, appear to have been lost in that whirlwind.—*Nat. Jour.*

New York, June 22.

Another Steam Boat Disaster.—It is but a few days since, that we found ourselves compelled to record the loss of several lives, by the bursting of a steam boat boiler at one of our wharves just as the boat was pushing off on her accustomed route to Philadelphia. Little did we think we should so soon be called upon to record a similar misfortune on board the new steam boat *Constitution*, which runs from this to Troy. She left here on Monday afternoon, with 80 passengers, in company with the Richmond, for Albany. The accident is attributed to the collapsing of one of the flues in the left hand boiler. Three of the cooks had very imprudently drawn their beds in front of the engine, in the engine room, in consequence of which they were scalded so severely by the water from the ash pit, that ran down upon them, as to survive but a few hours.

Baptists in the United States.—It appears that there are, of the Baptist denomination in the United States, 191 Associations, embracing 3743 churches, in which there are 238,100 members, of whom 2,577 are ordained or licensed ministers. During the past year, 13,057 persons have been added to the churches, by baptism, according to the returns in the Minutes of Associations that have come to hand. But this number, as well as the number of churches, ministers, and members, would have been considerably greater, had the minutes of all the Associations reached us. The table is more complete than it was last year; but still there are forty-nine Associations whose minutes were not received. It affords us pleasure to notice that the number of ministers is increasing. There was a greater gain, in this respect, during the past year, than was experienced in both the preceding years.—*Columbian Star.*

American Imitation Leghorns.—We have recently seen at the store of Mr. David Ayres, of Ithica, several specimens of the *Grass Hats*, which, for fineness of braid, texture and colour, are equal, if not superior, to the imported Leghorns, and are offered about 25 per cent. cheaper. Mr. Ayres informed us that he had about 60 persons, between the ages of 8 and 60 years, employed in this business. They are manufactured in private families, and principally in the towns of Berkshire and Caroline. The industry and enterprise brought into active and profitable operation by this business is highly creditable to all concerned.—*Oxford (N. Y.) Gazette.*

MARRIED,

In Wake Forest, at the seat of Mr. Jesse Powell, on the 22d inst. by the Rev. Dr. McPheeters, Mr. Richard F. Yarbrough, Merchant of this town, to Miss Eliza R. A. Brown, daughter of John Brown, Esq. of Greenville County, Va.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

CLEARED,

Sloop Guide, Gerard, for New York.

[We did not receive our Shipping List by the mail from Wilmington.]

NEW YORK, June 16.—Cleared, Brig Damon, Potter, for Wilmington.

June 21.—Arrived, Brig Champion, Folger, Wilmington, 7 days.

June 22.—Sloop Guide, Gerard, Wilmington, 72 hours.

Sloop Cashier, Darling, 4 days from Wilmington.

BOSTON, June 18.—Arrived, Sloop Sally Cook, Nickerson, from Wilmington.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Arrived, Sloop Diamond, Davis, from Wilmington.

BOSTON, June 11.—Arrived, Schr. Margaret, Spear, from Wilmington.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Arrived, Sloop Prince, Maurice, Wilmington, 6 days.

CHARLESTON, June 22.—Arrived, Brig Tryall, Padget, Wilmington, 6 days.

Cleared, Schr. Caravan, Gerrish, Wilmington.

No material alteration in the Prices Current, except that Corn is worth 75 to 80 cts.

CONCERT.

MRS. McBRYDE & DAUGHTERS have the honor of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, and its vicinity, that they purpose giving a CONCERT, on THURSDAY Evening, June 30th, at the Mansion Hotel.

For particulars see bills of the day.

Notice.

MR. F. T. STANLEY is appointed my Attorney, and fully empowered to transact business for me, and in my name.

E. E. LEWIS.

June 29, 1825.—21-tf

Hay Mount School.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on Friday the first of July, the present week.—Having engaged Mrs. UNTHANK as an Assistant in the government and instruction of the School, the subscriber flatters himself, that, by their attention and assiduity to the improvement of those committed to their charge, to be enabled to deserve the continuance of public patronage. Terms as heretofore.

F. A. MORELL.

Fayetteville, June 29th, 1825.—21-tf

NEW BOOK STORE.

WM. E. TROY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just opened an excellent assortment of valuable

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

lately purchased by himself in New York, which he will sell low for cash.

He has located himself, for the present, in a part of Mr. William Locke's Store, on Person street, about 200 yards east of the Town House, where he solicits the patronage of the public.

Among his stock are the following, in addition to which he expects soon to receive a larger supply, and will procure regularly and quickly from New York all new publications.

Armstrong on Typhus Fever
Thomas's Practice. Bell's Anatomy, 3 vols.
Do Domestic Medicine
Ewell's Medical Companion
Hooper's Medical Dictionary
Walker's Dictionary. Webster's Spelling books
Columbian Orator. Goldsmith's England
Cumming's Geography & Atlas. Morse's do do
Pike's Arithmetic. Pinnell's do
Gibson's Surveying. Bonnycastle's Algebra
Murray's English Reader. Do Exercise
Do Grammar. Do Key. Do Sequel
Goldsmith's Rome. Do Greece
Conversations on Chemistry. Do on Philosophy
Popular Lessons. Cowper's Task.
Brief Remarker. Nursery Morals
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary
Græcæ Majora. Sheevla Lexicon
Valpa's Greek Grammar. Greek Testament
Leusden's Greek and Latin Testaments
Græcæ Minora. Clark's Corderia
Adams's Latin Grammar, simplified
Clark's Cæsar. Viri Romæ
Historiæ Sacræ. Wilson's Sallust
Smart's Horace, 2 vol. Davidson's Virgil
Cicero Delphini. Horace do. Virgil do
Confession of Faith. Blair's Sermons
Life of Rev. Doct. Scott. Cases of Conscience
Kean's Vindication of Methodism. Irving's Orations
Buck's Theological Dictionary
Horne on the Psalms, calf gilt
Scott's Theological Works, 6 vols.
Pilgrim's Progress. Life of Mrs. Graham
Bunyan's Holy War. Family Bibles
Pocket and School Bibles. Octavo do
Common Prayer, in plain and elegant binding
Hume, Bissett, and Smollett's England
Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth
Shakespeare, 6 vols. morocco gilt
Riley's Narrative. Zimmerman on Solitude
Vicar of Wakefield. Butler's Hudibras
Milton's Paradise Lost. Goldsmith's Works
Locke and Bacon's Essays
Wreath, a collection of Poems. Youth's Library
Burns' Works, complete. Cook's Voyages
Devil upon two Sticks. Economy of Human Life
Perigrine Pickle. Thaddeus of Warsaw
The Lady of the Manor, being a series of Conversations on the subject of Confirmation, by Mrs. Sherwood
Female Quixotism, or the Extravagant Adventures of Darcasina Sheldon, 2 vols.
English Life, in 4 Pictures, 2 vols.
Rothelan, a Romance, 2 vols.
Sayings and Doings, second series
Refugee, 2 vols. A few days in Athens
Owen's new view of Society.

Together with a great variety of

CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS.

Cap, Folio post, Drawing, Letter, Wrapping, and blue Medium PAPER
Lead Pencils, Rogers's Pen-Knives, Pencil Cases, Inkstands, Wafers and boxes.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1825.—21-tf

ALLENS' OFFICE,

BALTIMORE, 22d June, 1825.

THE FIFTH CLASS OF

The Grand State Lottery

IS to be drawn on the new and improved plan, in which the adventurer having Tickets or Shares, one Odd and one Even Number, is *sure* to get a Prize.

THE CAPITALS ARE,

$40,000, $10,000, $5,000, 10 of $1,000, &c. &c.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, *on the 27th day of July.*

Tickets 5 dollars, which is unprecedented for a Capital Prize of $40,000; Shares in proportion.

Tickets for Sale, Odd and Even, at

ALLENS'

Lottery & Exchange Office, 166, *Market st. Baltimore*

Where, in former State Lotteries, have been sold Prizes of $100,000, 25,000, 20,000, 8 of 10,000 &c. and a greater amount of Capital Prizes *all* drawn in one day than at any Office in America.

☞ Orders, *post paid*, enclosing cash or prize tickets, promptly attended to. Address

S. & M. ALLEN, *Baltimore.*

June 29.—1t.

[abo]

[illegible]

(Late an Assistant in the [illegible]

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public, that she is engaged in the charge of the FEMALE DEPARTMENT, on the [illegible] of July next. No exertions on her part shall be wanting to support the reputation already established for the excellence of its Teachers and the correctness of its discipline.

Some additional instructions will be given in the USEFUL & ORNAMENTAL branches heretofore taught. No alterations will be made in the prices of Tuition or Board, which are to be paid in advance.

The following are a part of the branches taught in this Institution: Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, with the use of the Globes, Philosophy, Music, Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water colors, Artificial Flowers, Wax, Filigree, Shell, Rice and Bead-work, Silk and Lace Embroidery, together with an easy method of drawing Maps, &c. &c.

REFERENCES. { L. D. HENRY, Esq. / J. D. ECCLES, Esq. / JAMES SEAWELL, Esq.

Mrs. P. engages that every possible attention shall be paid to the morals and deportment of pupils, and every effort made to excite emulation, and accelerate their improvement.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1825.—21-tf.

Valuable Lands & Mills for sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his valuable SAW & GRIST MILLS, situated in the upper part of Orange county, N. C. the latter having two pair of stones; together with 250 Acres of LAND, adjoining the Mills.

No elaborate description of the above property is deemed necessary; but to those desirous of possessing such it offers advantages which will be sufficiently apparent on examination.

During my absence the property will be shown by Mr. THOMAS HOLT or Mr. MARMADUKE THOMPSON.

ARCHIBALD M. HOLT.

Orange county, June 28, 1825.—21-2m.

Bridge Sale.

IN pursuance of a Decretal order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, made at September Term, 1824, I will sell for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 1st day of August next, that valuable Bridge across Lower Little river, called and known by the name of "*M'Arthur's Bridge,*" on the main road leading from Fayetteville to Hillsborough.

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

June 27, 1825.—21-tt.

All in One Day.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore on the 27TH NEXT MONTH, (JULY,)

BY THE IMPROVED MODE,

Secured by Letters Patent under Seal of the U. States

COHEN'S OFFICE—*Baltimore,* June 2d, 1825.

☞ The *Improved Mode* of drawing having been universally and so decidedly approved by the public, as evinced by the unprecedented sales in the late State Lottery, the COMMISSIONERS appointed by the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL have again adopted the same plan in the following scheme, which we have the pleasure now to present, viz:

Grand State Lottery of Maryland, No. 5.

Highest Prize 40,000 Dollars.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1	Prize of	$40,000	is $40,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
10		1,000	10,000
30		100	3,000
50		50	2,500
200		20	4,000
250		10	2,500
500		6	3,000
20,000		4	80,000
21,043	Prizes,		$160,000

40,000 Tickets.

More Prizes than Blanks.

☞ *Every Prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.*

☞ MODE OF DRAWING:—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes *above* the denomination of Four Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of 4 dollars will be awarded to the odd or even Numbers of the Lottery (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of *Forty Thousand Dollars*—that is to say, if the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an ODD number, then EVERY ODD NUMBER IN THE SCHEME will be entitled to a 4 dollar prize. If the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an EVEN number, then all the EVEN NUMBERS IN THE SCHEME will be each entitled to a prize of 4 dollars.

☞ Odd Numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

☞ Even Numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to *every alternate number in the scheme*, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞ A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme IS NOT RESTRICTED from drawing an inferior one also; (many tickets therefore will necessarily obtain two prizes each.)

☞ THE DRAWING will take place in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 27th JULY, *and will finish on the same day.*

The Brilliancy of this scheme is ALTOGETHER UNPRECEDENTED. Adventurers will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk incurred, (there not being one blank to a prize) and that the capital prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, is the certainty of obtaining at least one prize by the purchase of two tickets or two shares—(one odd and one even number) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

Whole Tickets,	$5 00	Quarters,	$1 25
Halves,	2 50	Eighths,	62

To be had, in the greatest variety of Nos. (Odd and Even,) at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, 114, *Market-st.* BALTIMORE.

Where in the late State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 dollars—40,000 dollars—2 of 20,000 dollars—3 of 10,000 dollars, besides no less than twelve capitals of 5,000 dollars, &c. and *where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.*

☞ Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid) will meet our accustomed prompt attention. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—*Baltimore.*

Baltimore, June 2d, 1825.—18 4t.

Blanks for sale here,

And Printing, generally, executed.

POETRY.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

Oh! Hope deferr'd!—whose sick'ning powers,
Pervade the breast of king and slave,
Whose votaries seek thy fickle bowers
In search of peace—and find a grave;

The Muse would fain thy ills rehearse,
And make thy name its only theme;
But Campbell's bright and lofty verse,
O'ercomes the mind like morning's dream.

Oh, had his pencil trac'd thee fair,
Without the aid that art supplied,
Thou wouldst have then companion'd Care,
Or with Deceit neglected died.

Thy twilight shone like meteor bright,
That, sparkling, blinds the eye awhile,
Then fades away ere morning light
Betray its false and ghastly smile.

Sing not of Hope or Friendship's beam—
Trust not the tongue, whose flatt'ring oil
Would sink thee 'neath wide ocean's stream,
And in its ragings, mock thy toil.

Oh, Son of Hope, forsake its ray,
Nor drain the deadly chalice now;
Unless it point to Heav'n the way,
And with Faith's chaplet bind thy brow.

A. B.

SWEET SEDUCER.

Sweet seducer, ever smiling!
Charming still, and still beguiling!
Oft I swore to love thee never,
Yet I love thee more than ever.

Oh! be less, be less enchanting,
Let some little grace be wanting;
Let my eyes, when I'm expiring,
Gaze awhile, without admiring!

Mrs. Barge's Hotel,

GILLESPIE STREET—FAYETTEVILLE.

MRS. BARGE, having understood that reports were in very extensive circulation, that she had declined business in this place, deems it necessary to inform her friends, and strangers who may travel this way, that she still keeps her Hotel, at the house so long occupied by her, about 150 yards South of the Town House.

In returning her sincere thanks to those who have heretofore so liberally patronized her, she flatters herself it were unnecessary to say that her unwearied endeavors will always be used to afford satisfaction. To others, she promises that no effort to promote comfort, no expense, in procuring what the market affords, will be spared on her part.

Her Stables are eligibly situated, large and comfortable; attended by a careful experienced Ostler; and the best of food is always provided.

The situation of her house need but be mentioned. In the most respectable neighborhood, it has the advantage of being within 200 yards of the centre of business, and yet is not within sight or hearing of the bustle and noise consequent upon an extensive commerce.

She will, as heretofore, be grateful for a liberal patronage from the public.

May 31—tf

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

Dying Establishment

JOSEPH WOODWORTH respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and its vicinity, that he has rented a house of Capt. Theo. Hunter, nearly opposite the Court House, where he proposes carrying on the *Dying Business* in all its branches.

The Proprietor has been acknowledged by Merchants and others, in New York, Philadelphia and Washington City, where he carried on the above business 17 years, to be equal to any Dyer in the Union.

Cloths are dyed any color, and finished as imported. Silks, Satins and Crapes, are dyed by pattern or otherwise. He dyes Ladies' Dresses, and Gentlemen's Apparel. He scours Coats and Pantaloons and finishes them in the neatest manner. He takes Camel Hair Shawls, which he cleans, and restores to their primitive color. Leghorn Straw Hats are dyed and finished in the neatest manner.

He also dyes Ladies Shoes, any color to please. He dyes Ladies Feathers, any color, and finishes them. And his utmost desire will be to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with commands.

Persons in Fayetteville or elsewhere, wishing to have articles dyed may send them at a very trifling expense by the Stage or otherwise, and they will be carefully returned.

Raleigh, June 15, 1825.

For Rent or Lease,

ON MODERATE TERMS,
That extensive establishment, the
PLANTERS' HOTEL.

Apply to WM. L. M'NEILL.
June 6, 1825.—18-4t

$10 Reward.

WAS stolen from Fayetteville, on the night of the 18th December last, a SORREL HORSE, about five years old, upwards of 15 hands high, has a star in his face, and is a little hip-shotten, had on, when taken, a saddle and bridle, partly new.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said horse, bridle and saddle to me, or to Mr. M Ryburn in Fayetteville. THOS. DAVIS.

Rockfish, Cumberland County, N. C.
Jan. 18—99-tf

A Tobacco Factory for sale.

THAT valuable Factory and Lot of Ground, situated at Lower Fayetteville, contiguous to the Tobacco Warehouses, holding out a very advantageous and lucrative employment for a person acquainted with manufacturing Tobacco—the buildings are spacious and convenient, with Screws, &c. forming an L, each wing fifty feet long and forty wide, with convenient rooms for storing the Tobacco. This valuable Factory is offered upon very moderate terms, and on a long credit—For further particulars apply at the Auction Store of

WILLKINGS & CO. or
J. M. DOBBIN and
WM. CAMERON.

May 18, 1825—15-tf.

Blanks, of all kinds,
May be procured at this Office,
And at the Post Office.

I HAVE separate assortments of well selected Dry Goods, suitable for country stores—cost from 700 to $1000 each—for sale by the subscriber on accommodating terms.

ALSO
A second hand carriage with harness, price $100.
JOHN HUSKE.

Fayetteville, November 11—388tf

Just received and for sale, several neat, light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

C. & P. MALLETT

June, 1824.—67tf

Molasses, Sugar, &c.

Just received by Steam boat North Carolina,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES;

40 Casks Stone Lime,
20 Barrels Apple Brandy,
10 hhds. Brown Sugar,
20 do. Molasses,
2 pipes Holland Gin,
5 barrels Mackerel,
10 do. Superior Ale,
2 do. Lime Juice,
10 do. Superior Cider, for bottling,
India Matting,
Gilt Setting Chairs,

For Sale by WILLKINGS & CO.
June 15—19-tf

New Goods.

J. & S. BIRDSALL

ARE now opening, in the store of the late Duncan M'Leran, on market square, *a handsome assortment of*

NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS,

just received from New York, to which they invite the attention of their friends and purchasers in general, being determined to sell for cash, and on the lowest terms.

J. & S. B. will keep constantly a supply of the *best WINES and other LIQUORS*, warranted Genuine.

April 28, 1825.—12-tf.

JOHN M'ARN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving a handsome supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS
And Newest Fashions,

Which have been bought in New York, principally at Auction, great care having been taken to purchase them as low as they could possibly be bought in the City, and as they will be sold for Cash only, they may be expected at unusually cheap prices, wholesale or retail.—They consist as follows, viz:

Super. Black, Blue, Olive, Claret and Drab Cloths
Sattinets, Denmark Satteens
Bangup Cords, Silk Stripe Florentines
Plain, twilled, and figured Bombazettes
Wellington Stripes, Cotton Florentine
Caroline Plaids, Flannels
Linens, a variety, in whole and half pieces
White Drillings, Nankeens,
Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings
American blue plaid Ginghams
India Custahs
Table, bird eye and Russia Diaper
Thread Cambrics and Long Lawns
Thread Laces, furniture Fringe
Fancy Cambric and Muslin Prints, a variety
Plain and figured Jaconet Cambrics and Muslins
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,
Superb Swiss Muslin Cravats
Rich Swiss Muslin half Handkerchiefs and Caps
Swiss Bands and Tippets
Book and Mull Muslins
Victory White Robes
3-4 and 5-4 super. Cambric Dimity
Inserting and Merino Trimmings
Ladies' Cotton Hose, Men's half do
Clark, Spool, Floss and Sewing Cotton
Darning Cotton and Cotton Balls
Russia Duck, brown and black Linen
Super. 3-4 and 4-4 Furniture Chints
12-4 Marseilles Quilts
Superior Linen and Cotton Bed Tick
Cotton Umbrellas,
Colored Cambrics, a variety
White and Green Gauze Veils
Rich Lace Shawls, Crape Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Velvet
Black and White Italian Crape
Rich trimmed Gauze Robes
Green Florence and Levantine
Ladies' stout embroidered Silk Hose
Do plain and ribbed, black and white do
Black and White Silk Gloves
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Men's Horse Skin do
Silks, Mandarin Crape Robes, fancy colors
Black Canton Crapes
Black Satins and Sarsnetts
White Crape Liece and figured Silk Lace
Rich black, white, brown, pink and lead colored figured Silks
Rich Silk Handkerchiefs, fancy colors
Fashionable Gauze and Zelia Handkerchiefs
Choppa Romall Handkerchiefs
Rich Satin & Gimp Trimmings & Cords, a variety
Ribbons, a variety, richest kind, & newest style
Men's and Ladies' Umbrellas and Parasols
Ladies' and Misses Bolivar Leghorn Hats, by the Case, or otherwise
Straw Flats, Bandboxes and Reaths
Fancy House Paper
Do Rich do for Screens
Men's fashionable Black Hats
Do do Drab do
Do do Seal Drab do
Servants' Glazed Hats
Fashionable Morocco and Prunel Shoes
Ladies' Fancy Work Boxes
Indelible Ink and Ink Powder
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Coat and Pearl Buttons
Phosphorus Pocket Lights
Shell, Side and Tuck Combs
Imitation do do do
Toilet and Dressing Glasses
Pillar do
Lead Pencils and Pencil Cases
Chimney Ornaments
Transparent and Windsor Soap
Cotton Galloons and Quality Binding
Fancy Necklaces, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, May 3, 1825.—13-tf

Tumblers and Decanters.

THE subscribers are appointed agents to the South Boston South Glass Works. Have now in store a general assortment of plain and figured half pint and gin Tumblers, plain, ring neck, and figured pint and quart Decanters, plain and figured pint and half pint Ticklers, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 24—3-tf

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by

March 5—31-tf DUNCAN THOMPSON.

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4—74*

Port Wine,

10 Doz. Superior Quality, (warranted genuine.)

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 20, 1825—11-tf

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100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,

For sale by J. HUSKE.

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received at his Book Store, on consignment, a general assortment of GARDEN SEED.

JAS. HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1824—387tf.

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50 Bags COFFEE,
30 Casks Nails,
20 crates Crockery, assorted for country traders, received by Steam Boat North Carolina,

And for Sale by E. E. LEWIS.

April 20, 1825—11-tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,

in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P. STARK.

April 19.—12tf

Domestic Goods.

40 Cases LEGHORN and STRAW BONNETS
100 Nests *Band Boxes*
10 Cases Whittimore's Cotton Cards
3 Cases Wool Cards
20 Bales brown & bleached Domestic Cottons

And a general assortment of Shell, Ivory and Imitation COMBS, just received, and

for Sale low, by E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

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100 Casks of Unslacked *LIME,*

For Sale by JNO. HUSKE.

April 13, 1825.—10-tf

Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and well selected assortment of *New and Fashionable SPRING DRY GOODS,* which are offered at wholesale at a small advance.—Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine.

E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

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100 Ps. Inverness and Kentucky Ctoton bagging.
60 coils rope.
150 Kegs assorted Cut Nails,

Just rec'd by the La Fayette:

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18 381tf

For Sale,

20 hhds. of molasses.
30 b ls. N. E. Rum.
20,000 lbs. prime Barbadoes Sugar, in Hogsheads and Barrels.
50 bags of prime Coffee.
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil
10 qr casks Malaga Wine.
2 qr. casks French Madeira do.
1 hhd Old 4th proof Rum
50 kegs White Lead ground in Oil.

JOHN HUSKE.

March 31.—8

J. HUSKE,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 BUS. Liverpool and coarse salt,
10 tons bar iron,
1 box sheet iron—German and blistered steel,
25 keg s cut nails,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
50 ps. 42 inch cotton bagging—bale rope and twine,
500 twilled salt sacks,
150 common do.
1000 lbs. chalk,
40 bags prime coffee—25 do. St. Domingo do.
1 hhd, loaf sugar—Imperial and Hyson tea,
10 hhds. retailing molasses,
2 casks english porter,
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Colmanor wine,
10 or casks Malaga
2 barrels port wine in bottles,
6 boxes bottled cider,
6 bags pepper—20 reams common writing paper,
10 bbls. tanner's oil—40 bbls. No. 3, mackerel,
4 half bbls. No. 1, mackerel—2 quintals cod fish,
100 kegs white lead—yellow ochre and Spanish Brown in oil—and other paints.

ALSO
A general assortment of Dry Goods—Hardware and Cutlery.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11th—388tf.

THE subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of Money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825.—10-tf

Charles Stuart

HAS just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive Assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SHOES, &c.

Suitable for the Season. ALSO,

A General Assortment of Crockery, Plain and Cut Glass, and China Ware.

His assortment of GROCERIES is now complete, and LIQUORS warranted pure and unadulterated.

Rowland's Mill and Cross cut SAWS, Dupont's POWDER, and a few bbls. of ALE of a superior quality.

Fayetteville, May 16, 1825—15-tf

Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscriber has received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large addition to his former stock, among which are:

Spendlove & Co.'s superior Beaver Hats, black, drab, and white
Swing and other Looking Glasses, well assorted
3, 3½, and 4 Point Blankets
4-4 and 6-4 Cambric, well assorted
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen, *very cheap*
Steam Loom Shirting
Swiss, Jaconet, and mull mull Muslins
Superior figured Muslin and French Calico
Bombazetts, plain and figured, well assorted
Domestic Goods of all kinds, from 3-4 to 6-4, bleached and unbleached

Together with an assortment of Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries

All of which will be sold by wholesale and retail, at considerably less than the usual prices in this place.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1825—3-tf

N. B. Goods will be received by every arrival from New York.

Notice.

CAMP MEETING at Evans' Spring, to commence on the 14th July; all persons going to it may pass the Clarendon Bridge at half price, provided they pay as they go, to go and come; all who neglect to do so, the full toll will be exacted of them. All Preachers of the Gospel and all foot passengers may pass free.

June 15—19-3t

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, by the brig North Carolina and schooner Industry, a large and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, together with an assortment of GROCERIES, EARTHENWARE, &c.—All of which he offers for sale on more reasonable terms than usual—Country merchants and others, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Consisting in part, as follows:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
do do Cassimeres
Fancy rib and stripe do
Marseilles Vestings—Black figured silk do
Men's Cravats—Muslin Robes, assorted
London prints, a new article
Colored striped muslins, latest fashions
4-4 and 6-4 plaids and striped Gingham
Black and light colored Canton Crapes
do do Nankeen do
do do Mandarin do
Crape robes, assorted colors
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Crape Shawls
A large assortment of Thread Laces
Gros de Naples Silks, assorted colors,
Black figured Silks
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, newest fashion
Zelia and Gause do do
Ladies' black and white Silk Hose
do do Cotton do
do do Thread do
Ladies' and gentlemen's Silk Gloves
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs,
Leghorn and straw Bonnets
Cambrick and book Muslins
Irish Linens, a good assortment
Brown Durham Sheetings
Bleached Lancaster do
Brown Ipswich do
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Checks
Green Coffee, by the bag
A good supply of Brown Sugars
Loaf and Lump do.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, march 29—8-tf

Patent Cotton & Hay Presses,

Manufactured and Sold by
DAVID WILKINSON & CO.
Pawtucket, R. I.

Also Manufactured and Sold,
Screws and Presses of all kinds,
Together with
Cotton Machinery of every variety.

Apply to BARNES & JACKSON, Tarborough,
J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT, Fayetteville.

May 18 15-9t

Horne's Introduction.

THE great demand for Horne's Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Scriptures, has occasioned a delay in the publication. It will probably be published in July.

The subscriber will receive and forward orders for this work, free of expense. The subscription, ($12) to be paid on receipt of the books.

In addition to the facts stated in a previous advertisement, respecting the celebrity of this work, it is no trifling recommendation of it, to state, that the publisher is induced, by the great encouragement offered, to *stereotype* it.

A prospectus, in detail, may be seen at the Observer office. E. J. HALE.

May 19.

Milton Masonic Lottery.

Authorised by Special Act of Assembly for the benefit of Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 74, N. Carolina.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$ 3,000	$ 3,000
1		2,000	2,000
2		1,000	2,000
5		500	2,500
10		100	1,000
20		50	1,000
100		10	1,000
1,500		5	7,500
1,639	Prizes,		$ 20,000
2,361	Blanks,		
4,000	Tickets	at $5	20,000

Drawing to commence in Milton, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall have been sold—Superintended by the following Managers:

ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
JAMES RAINEY,
ARCHIMEDES DONOHO,
JOHN R. CLARK,
THOMAS L. STEVENS,
SAMUEL WATKINS,

*** Tickets for sale at the POST OFFICE, Fayetteville, where Lottery information generally may be had gratis.

March 31—8.

Labourers Wanted

On the CAPE FEAR RIVER, between FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

IT is my intention to recommence the works for the improvement of the Cape Fear river, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, as early as the season will admit.

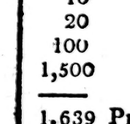
Any number of laborers who choose to apply will find immediate employment.

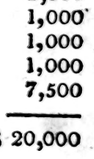
Owners of Negroes will do well to embrace this opportunity of engaging them in a work where the wages are liberal and promptly paid, the provisions are wholesome and abundant and every attention will be paid to their cleanliness and health.

HAMILTON FULTON.
State Engineer.

March 9—tf.

Packets for Philadelphia.





THE subscriber having established a Line of Packets, between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. for Philadelphia, every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front Street, Philadelphia.

September 30—382tf

Negroes for Sale.

SOME valuable negroes for sale, terms, for cash. For particulars apply to Martin M'Pherson, sen.

February 2nd—100-tf

Lease of the NEW LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THIS Hotel has been recently erected in the town of Fayetteville, on extensive and convenient plans, and in a substantial and elegant manner. It is situated on one of the main streets, and very near the Town House, and has attached to it for Stable lot, Garden, &c. &c.

There is a beautiful suite of Dancing wards of seventy feet long, which can be into private parlours by means of folding doors.

The Bar, Baths, Kitchens and Wells are plentifully supplied with excellent water from Haymount aqueduct. The proprietor takes pleasure in having this Hotel made in every respect; and a comparison may be challenged for it with the Hotels in the State.

Persons wishing to lease, are requested to view the buildings. Applicants at a distance furnished with plans of the different rooms if they are requested to apply for terms (post paid) to Robert Donaldson or to Martin Pherson, Sen.

The most satisfactory references will be given.

March 23.—7-tf

Notice is hereby Given

THAT on the first day of October next the principal of the six per cent Stock of the United States, created under the authority of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act authorising a loan not exceeding Eleven Millions of dollars," approved on the 14th March, 1812, together with the interest then due thereon, will be paid to the creditors of said Stock or to their Attorneys duly authorised, at the Treasury of the United States in Washington, and at the several Loan Offices. The Books of which any portion of said Stock is registered.

A surrender of the Certificate will be required at the time of payment, and the interest on the principal will cease and determine from and after the last day of September.

SAMUEL L. SOUTH,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

May 11, 1825.—14-tf30.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 14, 1825.

WHEREAS, on the 3d of March, 1825, a law was passed by the Congress of the United States, of which the 4th and 5th sections are in the words following, to wit:

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That a subscription to the amount of twelve millions of dollars, of the six per cent. stock of the United States, of one hundred and thirteen, be, and the same is hereby proposed; for which purpose books shall be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, to continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for such parts of the above described stock as shall, on the day of subscription, stand on the books of the Treasury, or on those of the several loan offices, respectively; and the subscription shall be effected by a transfer on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in the manner provided by law for transfers, of the credit or credits specified in the said books, and by a surrender of the certificates of the stock so subscribed: Provided, That no subscription by such transfer of stock shall be considered as part of the said twelve millions of dollars authorized to be borrowed by the first section of this act.

"SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the whole or any part of any sum which shall be subscribed, credits shall be entered to the respective subscribers, who shall be entitled to certificates purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of the principal stock for which they are subscribed, bearing an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five; transferable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the stock subscribed, and subject to be redeemed at the pleasure of the United States, after the expiration of half at any time after the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and [illegible] and the remainder at any time after the [illegible] day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine: Provided, That no redemption shall be made except for the whole amount of a new certificate; nor until after at least [illegible] public notice of such intended reimbursement; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be retransferred to the respective subscribers the several sums by them subscribed, beyond the amount of the certificates of the six per cent. stock issued to them respectively.

"SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the funds which have heretofore been, and which are pledged by law for the payment of the interest and for the redemption and reimbursement of the stock which may be redeemed or reimbursed in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall remain pledged in like manner for the payment of the interest accruing on the stock created by reason of the subscription, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the principal of the same. And it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied and paid, out of the [illegible] yearly and every year, such sum and sums as shall be annually required to discharge the interest accruing on the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. The said Commissioners are hereby authorized to apply, from time to time, the surplus and sums out of the said fund, as they may deem proper, towards redeeming, by purchase or reimbursement, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the principal of the said stock, or any part of the annual sum of ten millions of dollars directed by law in the said commissioners, as may be necessary and required for the above purposes, to be and continue appropriated to the payment of interest and redemption of the public debt, until the whole of the stock which may be created under the provisions of this act, shall have been redeemed or reimbursed."

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that books will be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, to continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for receiving subscriptions in conformity with the provisions of the said law.

The subscriptions may be made by the proprietors of the stock, either in person or by their Attorneys duly authorised to subscribe and transfer it to the United States.

Should subscriptions of said stock be made to an amount exceeding twelve millions of dollars, a distribution of the sum of twelve millions will be made among the subscribers, in proportion to the sums subscribed by them respectively.

SAMUEL L. SOUTH,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Dec 16—48-t30S